Contract NAS 3-4103

Experimental and Analytical Investigation of an MGD Power Generation Duct

Period Covered:

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for NASA.

INTRODUCTION

Contract NAS 3-4103 provides for an investigation of the achievement of high electrical conductivities in an MHD plasma by non-thermal ionization techniques. The work will include analytical investigations as well as experiments with the M-4 MGD generator. Specifically, non-equilibrium techniques making use of metastables, high pressure glow discharge, and electron beam ionization will be studied. The objective will be a demonstration of sustained power generation in an MGD generator using non-equilibrium techniques with power densities on the order of 10 MW/M³.

Task Summary

The following main tasks were accomplished during the second quarter period:

- 1. All components associated with the electron beam have been received and are being checked out. The cathode has been successfully operated up to 50 Kev in argon, nitrogen and in helium. The cathode was operated between 2 and 35 ma. (The various drawings associated with the electron beam are discussed in detail below.)
- 2. Two new test sections have been designed in order to eliminate the cesium attack on the alumina insulators. The first new test section is nearly finished and will be used with the electron beam MHD experiments. These tests will begin within the next two weeks.
- 3. Five intermediate temperature (900-1200°C) experiments were conducted, and the data is being reduced. Non-equilibrium conductivities were observed; however, cesium attack upon the alumina insulator made the data difficult to reproduce. This problem has been solved with the new test sections; the new dense alumina insulators were tested and resisted any visible cesium attack.
- 4. Design of an air-tight exhaust system is complete and will be installed in the M-4 during the next month.

Electron Beam Components

(Dr. H. E. Hall)

Figure 1 is a drawing of the "Tee Assembly" which is the adaptor section necessary to modify the existing MHD duct for the introduction of an electron beam. The material (nickel) was chosen so as to keep non-magnetic materials along the beam path. The two threaded holes at the junction of the tee are necessary for the introduction of the tubing through which gas will be introduced to form a layer of cool gas on the duct side of the foil separating the duct from the electron beam assembly vacuum. Figures 2A, B, C & D are the component drawings of the foil retainer assembly.

The "Foil Retainer" (see Figure 2A) is a cap which holds the foil over the electron beam exit apperture. Holes have been drilled to accept slotted tubes for argon cooling. The cover opening is much larger than the exit apperture so as not to intercept any of the electron beam which is scattered by penetrating the foil.

The "Water-Cooled Apperture Slit" (see Figure 2B) shows the pieces from which the exit apperture was constructed. The circular groove in the piece mates with the circular ridge in the foil retainer cap so as to give a vacuum seal with the foil in place. The two-piece construction was needed to give the proper water flow channel to insure proper cooling.

Figure 2C. "Tube Details." Here are given the details of the path of water flow from the "Water Passage Flange" (Figure 2D) to the apperture cooling and back as well as the separators needed to separate the inlet from the exit passage. The water passages are designed such that the total cross sectional area presented by the five of them, for each flow direction, equals the cross sectional area of the inlet.

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Figure 2D. "Water Passage Flange." The water inlet and exit ports are given as well as the o-ring grooves and bolt holes needed for mounting the total assembly.

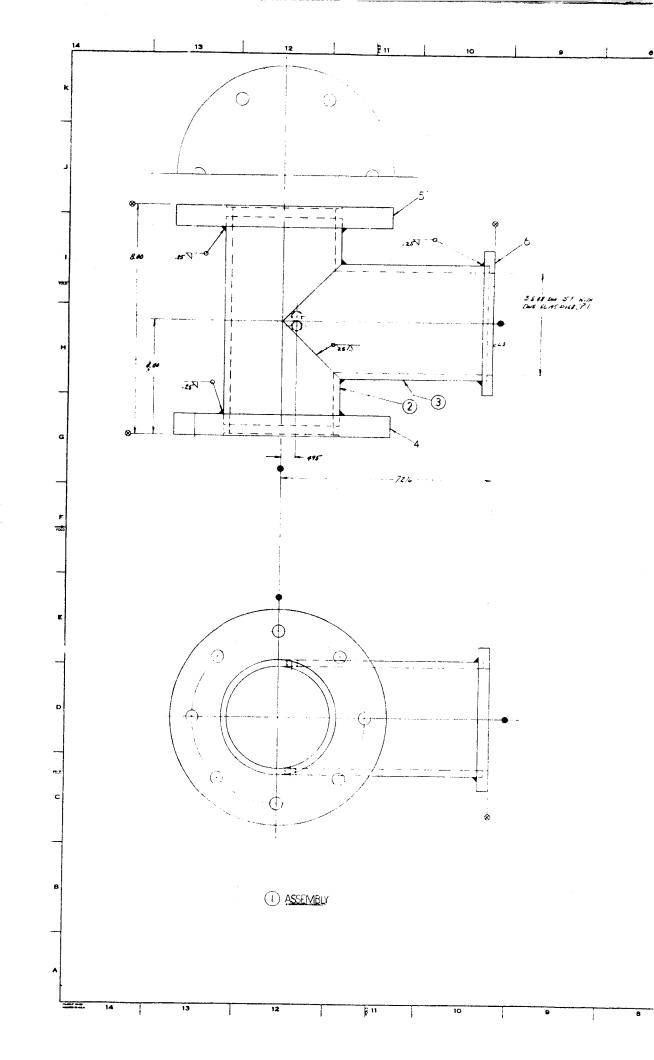
Figures 3A and 3B are detailed drawings of the pumping station.

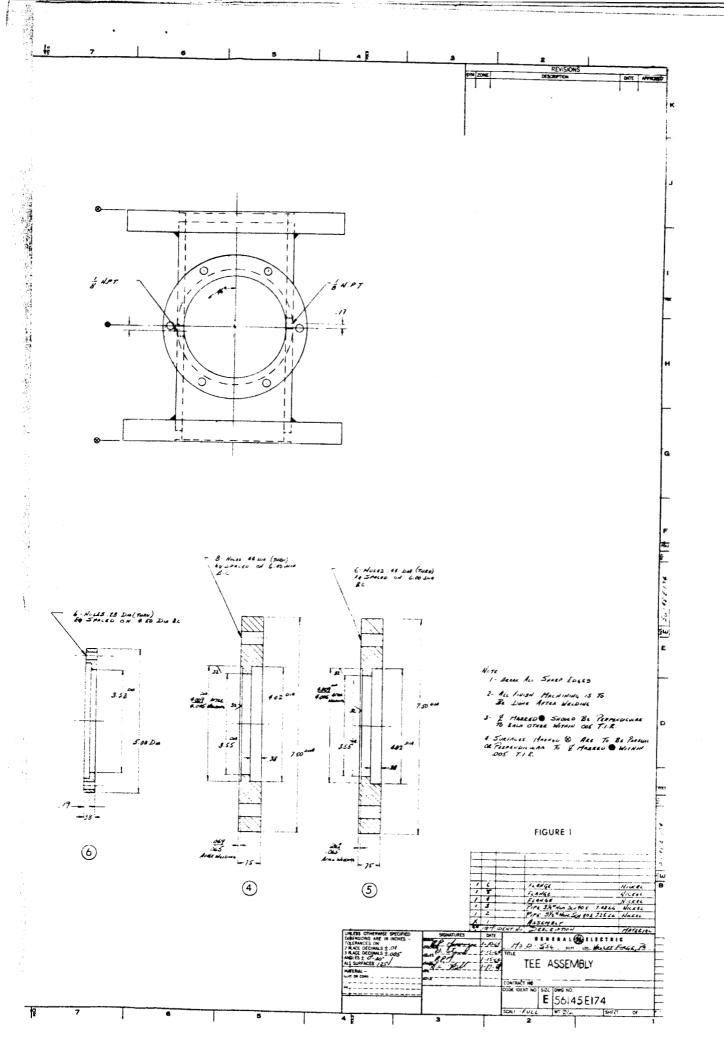
Figure 3A. "Flange Assembly." This is designed to mate with a 2" gate valve.

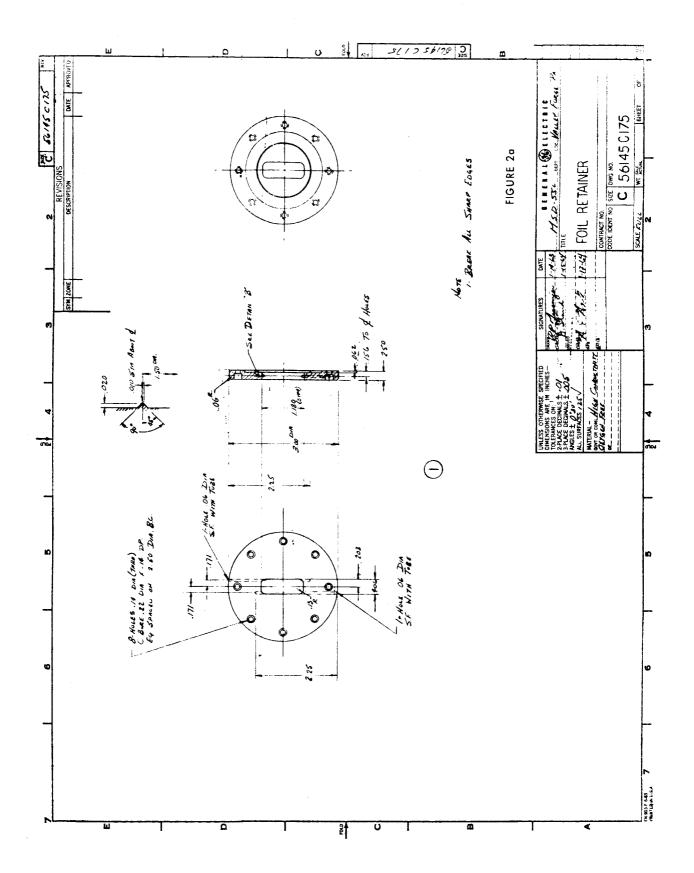
Figure 3B. "Electron Beam Details." In this block is a view port which allows one to see the beam cross over point which is visible due to the presence of the working gas pressure. The two other side ports lead to the gate valve flange and the vacuum gauge holder.

Figures 4A, B, C & D are the drawings of the magnetic section, including (4A) "Adapter", (4B), "Adapter Assembly", (4C) "Flange Detail" and (4D) "Adjusting Block." The design is such as to allow the magnetic coil (Figure 5A) to be outside of the evacuated region, thereby easing cooling requirements. The "Adjusting Blocks" (Figure 4D) are needed to allow fine adjustment of the focusing coil position relative to the central ray of the beam.

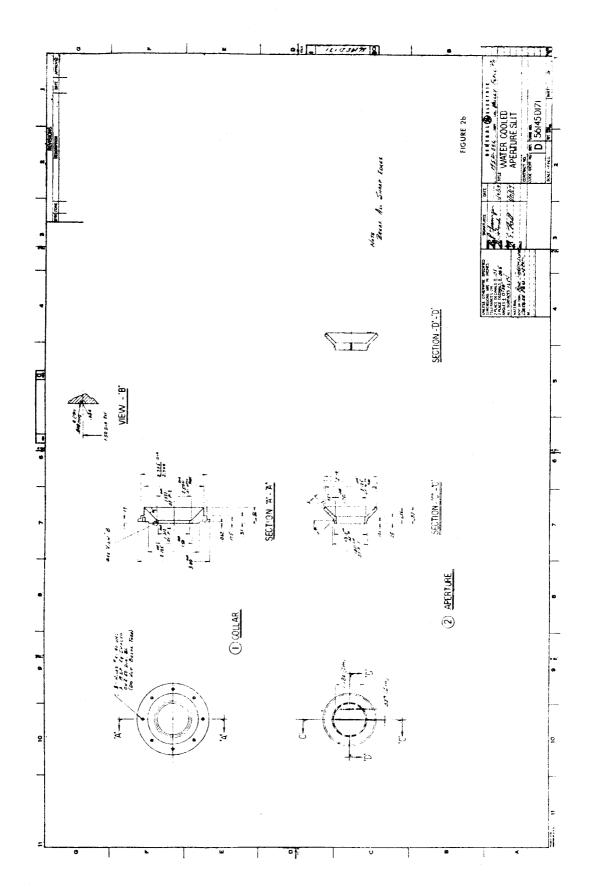
Figures 5A and B, "Magnet" and "Magnet Housing" respectively, give the specifications for the focusing coil and its shroud. Also noted on Figure 5B are the heat treating requirements for the Armco iron used in the shroud. Figure 6, the "Water Cooled Apperture Assembly" is used as the image for the electron optics which follow. It is water cooled since it will intercept a portion of the beam exiting through it from the cathode housing.



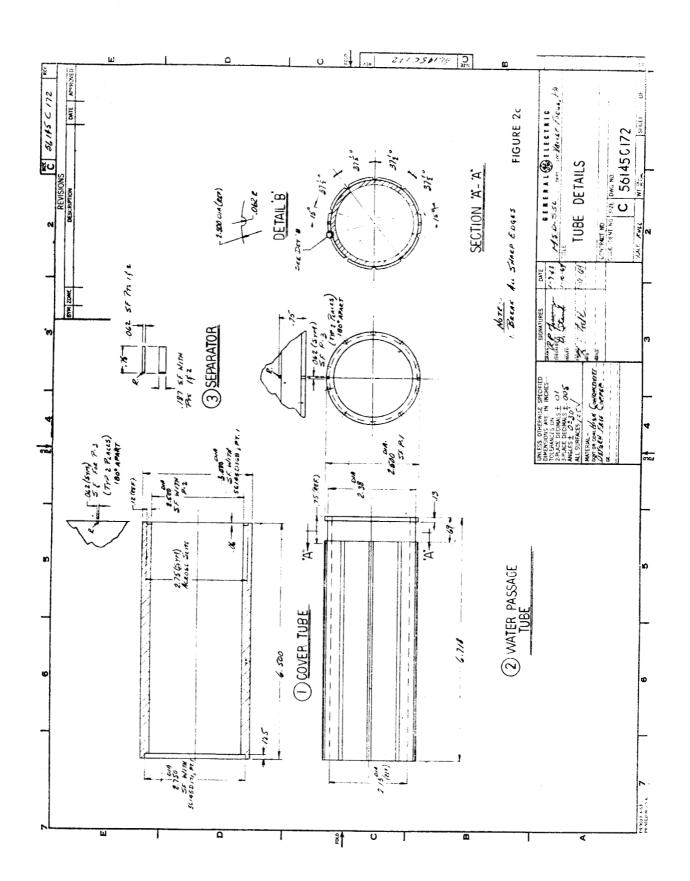


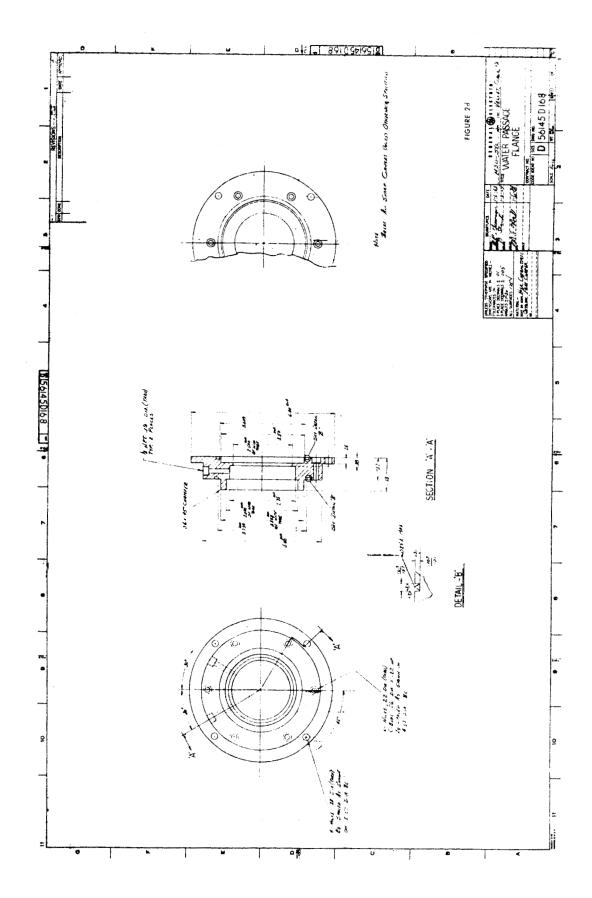


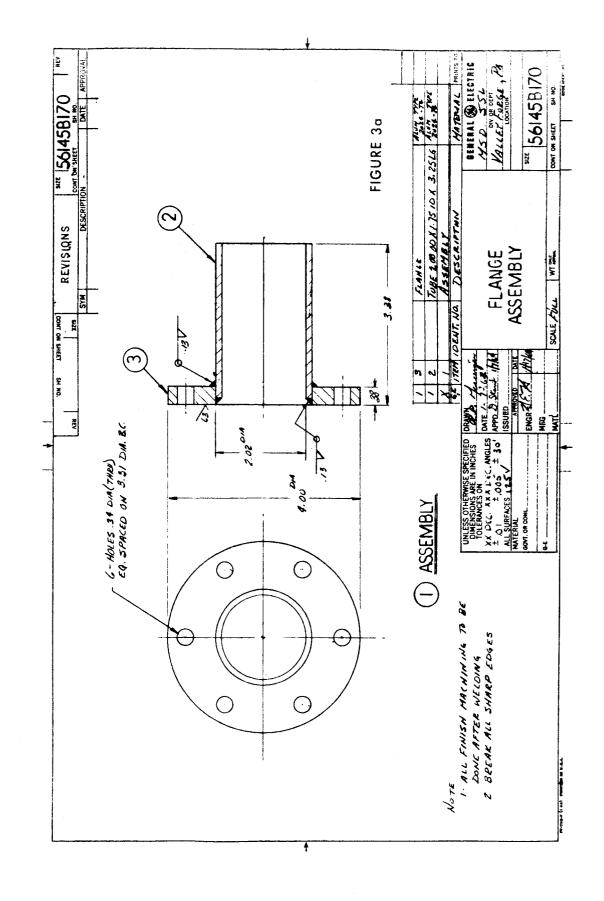
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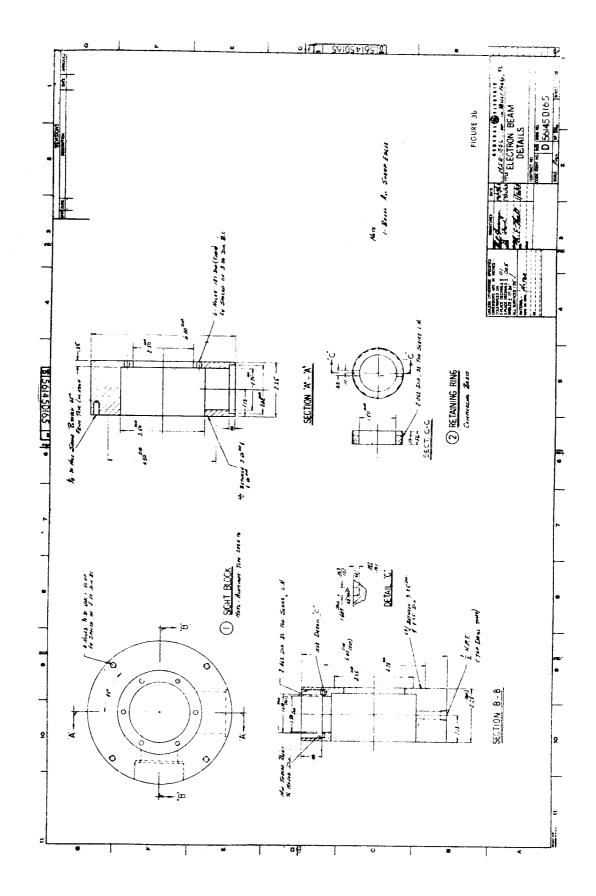
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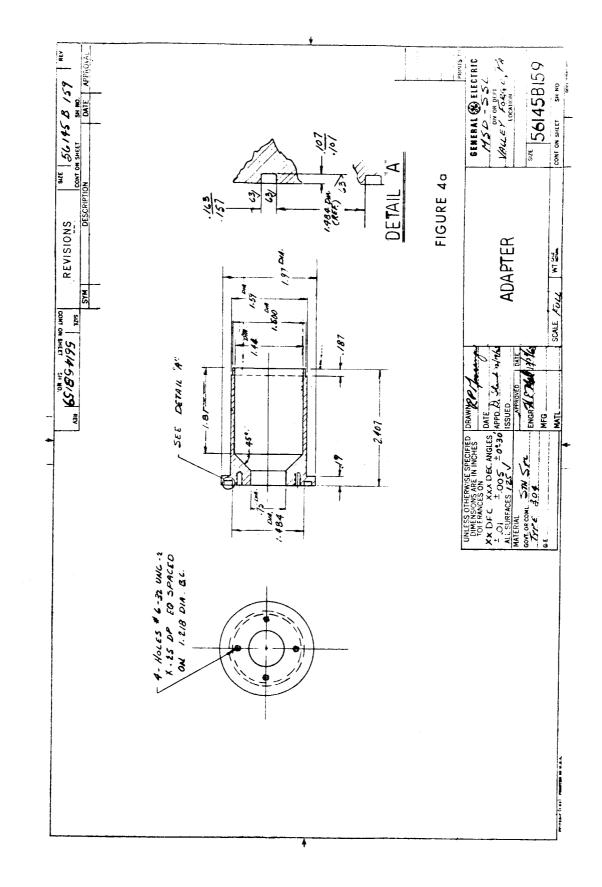




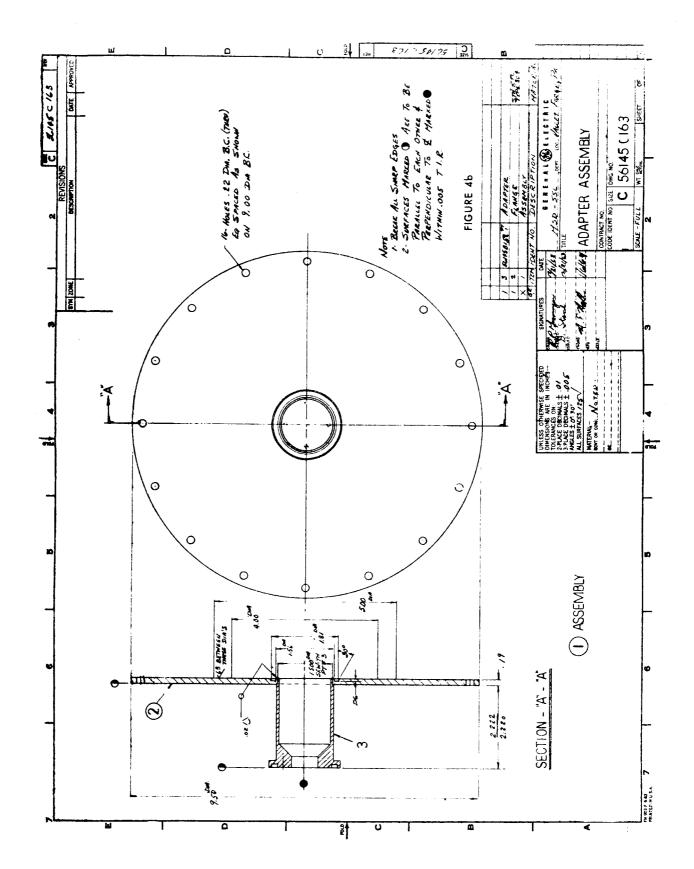
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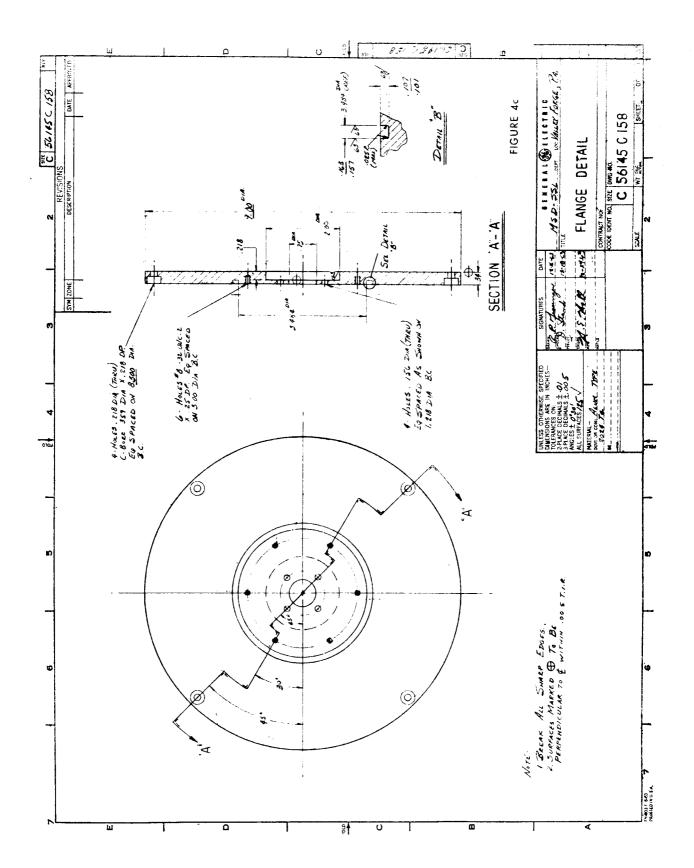


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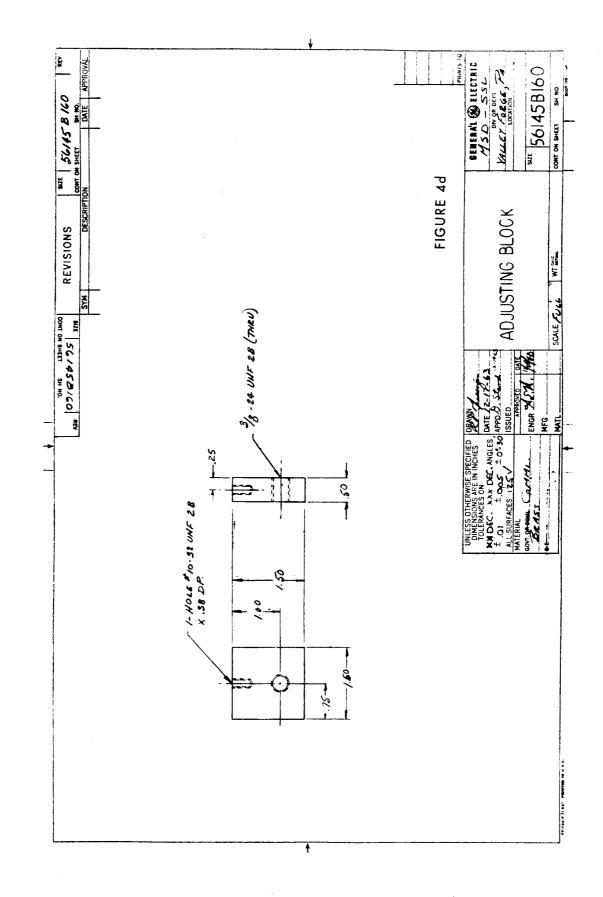
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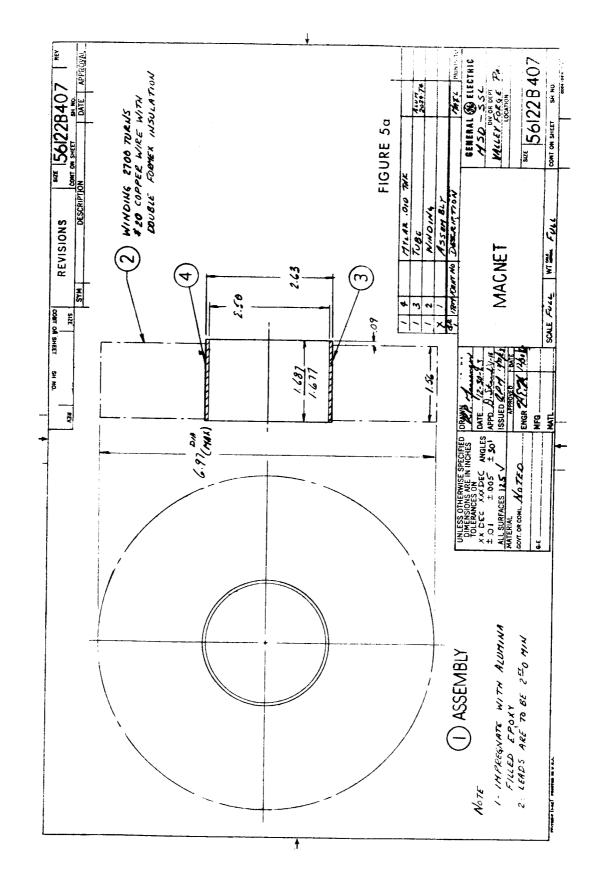


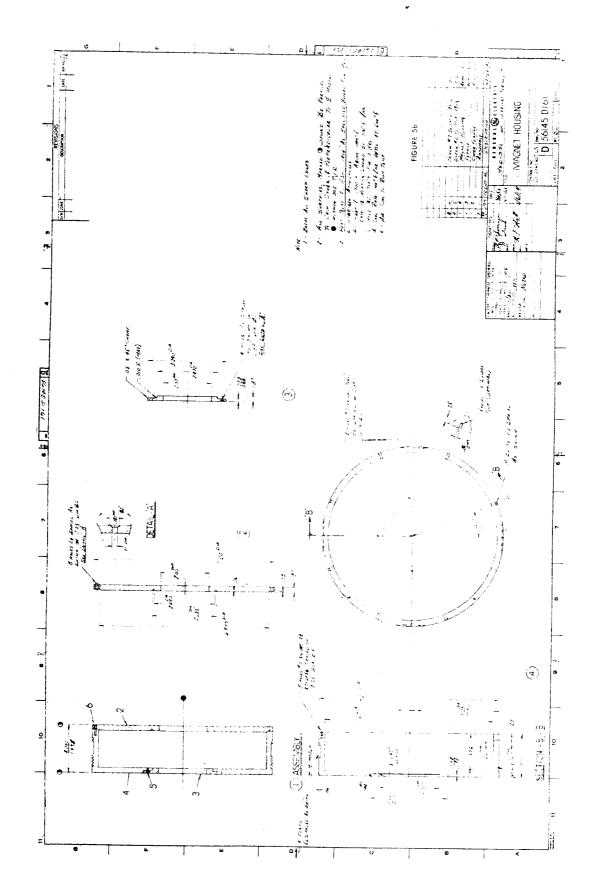
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